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XI.—*Descriptions of new Eastern Moths.*
By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Deilemeridæ.

Deilemera sangira, nom. nov.

Deilemera distincta, Swinh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1903, p. 58, pl. iv. fig. 4.

Sangir.

I find this name must be changed, because Walker had already used it for a species of this genus in 1854, Cat. vol. ii. p. 392.

Family Arctiidæ.

Pericallia accensa, nov.

♀. Palpi crimson, last joint black; frons and top of head white, frons with black hairs on each side; thorax and fore wings crimson-ochreous, a crimson stripe on thorax in front: fore wings with a black basal spot on costa, a larger one before the middle, with a minute dot below it; a long costal spot beyond the middle, with a round one below it; a large spot on hinder margin before the middle, with another obliquely above it; a macular oblique band from vein 5 to hinder margin beyond the middle, the spots nearly square and increasing in size hindwards; a short subapical black streak:

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hind wings crimson, with a large black spot at end of cell: abdomen crimson, with a medial row of small black spots. Underside: both wings paler crimson, with most of the spots as above; body white; legs black, streaked with crimson; abdomen with a double row of black spots on each side.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Dili, Sumatra (*Fruhstorfer*).

Family Lymantriidæ.

Orygia nigriplaga, nov.

♂. Antennæ grey, shafts ochreous; palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings olive-ochreous or chestnut-ochreous, varying much in shade of colour, and generally becoming paler towards apex; a blackish-brown patch in the upper disk, varying much in size in different examples, but always connected by a thin band to a smaller patch on the hinder margin beyond the middle: hind wings uniform blackish brown. Underside blackish brown, with ochreous costal, apical, and outer borders; abdomen brown above and below; thorax below and legs brown.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

N. Borneo, five examples (*Fruhstorfer*).

Allied to *nigrocrocea*, Walker; there is an example in the B. M. unnamed from Perissiu, Borneo, in Lymantrid drawer no. 32.

Rajacoa antra, nov.

♂. Sordid white; wings semihyaline; costal border of fore wings pinkish grey, the grey broadening at the apex and runs down the outer margin, narrowing hindwards: hind wings with outer margin narrowly grey; a very slight pinkish-yellow tinge on the wings: antennæ grey, shafts white; body white above, yellowish beneath; frons white; legs very pale yellowish, nearly white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Humboldt Bay (*Doherty*).

Allied to *Forbesi*, Druce, but that species is larger, has no border, and the wings are yellow at the base.

Euproctis anna, nov.

♂ ♀. Pale yellow, frons partly white; palpi black at the sides: fore wings covered with minute brown irrorations; indications of two pale transverse lines before and beyond the middle, rather close together, both curving towards each

other, and bending apart again on to the hinder margin: hind wings suffused with black; cilia yellow. Underside pale uniform dull yellowish, without markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ 2 inches.

Kina Balu.

Euproctis gentia, nov.

♀. Palpi, antennæ, head, and fore part of the thorax bright orange-ochreous, rest of thorax and abdomen blackish brown, anal tip with some ochreous hairs: fore wings dull yellow, some blackish suffusion on the basal third; a large blackish spot in the middle of the disk and another near the hinder angle: hind wings dull black, outer margin broadly yellow. Underside: legs yellow; body brown; wings dull pale yellowish; fore wings with the inner portions and hind wings with the basal third suffused with blackish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Kina Balu.

Euproctis sexmacula, nov.

♀. Palpi, head, and fore part of thorax bright orange-ochreous, rest of thorax, abdomen, basal third of fore wings, and basal half of hind wings black, remainder of both wings uniform bright orange-ochreous: fore wings with three unusually large black spots in a sort of triangle—one at the end of the cell, another in a straight line beyond it near the outer margin, and the third near the hinder angle; two black dots accompany the second spot—one above it and the other on its inner side. Underside: body black; legs sordid yellow; wings as above, but on the fore wings there is only one very large black spot at the end of the cell.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Kina Balu.

Euproctis civitta, nov.

♂. Palpi brown; frons, antennæ, and collar ochreous; thorax and fore wings chocolate-brown; the ground-colour really is a kind of ochreous-white, but the entire wing is so thickly irrorated with chocolate-brown atoms as to give it an appearance of that colour; two transverse pale lines, both elbowed outwardly in the middle, the colour between darker than the rest of the wing, forming a broad median brown band; some pale spots on the outer margin and yellowish cilia: hind wings blackish, outer margin broadly pale yellowish: abdomen black, anal tuft bright ochreous. Under-

side whitish ; hind wings with the abdominal portion suffused with blackish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Kuching, Borneo.

Euproctis recraba, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi ochreous, brown on the upperside; frons ochreous; antennæ, thorax, and fore wings pale chocolate-brown: fore wings with two pale transverse sinuous lines—ante- and postmedial—both single in the male, but in the female the former is single and bent inwards on the hinder margin, the latter double; a brown spot, very indistinct, at end of cell, in the male; a very prominent small black spot in the female; the male has some white patches on the outer margin; the female has the marginal space rather broadly whitish, with the chocolate-brown colour elbowed into it in two or three places: hind wings white, a little chocolate-grey suffusion towards the abdominal margin: abdomen black, anal tuft ochreous. Underside: body, legs, and wings whitish, without markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Java.

The female much resembles *E. atripuncta*, Hmps., from the Khasia Hills, but both lines in that species are double and terminate close together on the hinder margin, and the male is differently shaped and has a prominent black small spot at the end of the cell.

Euproctis renifera.

Euproctis renifera, Swinh. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 12.

Khasia Hills.

The type from Cherra Punji now in the B. M. is a female. I have lately received five males from the same locality, and as there is much difference between the two sexes, the following description will be useful:—

♂. Ochreous brown; palpi with some blackish-brown hairs; antennæ blackish, shafts whitish: fore wings with the outer portions pale and suffused with ochreous; an ante-medial, nearly straight, double brown line, with the inner space ochreous; this line is outwardly oblique from one third hinder margin to middle of costa, crossing a large brown blur, almost effacing a brown spot at the end of the cell; a discal sinuous brown band and some marginal black marks,

including two prominent spots above the middle, as in the female: hind wings blackish brown; cilia of both wings ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Euproctis barbara, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings bright dark ochreous, palpi blackish brown on the upperside: fore wings with a black round spot at the end of the cell and a discal macular blackish-brown thin band, divided by the veins into small squarish spots: hind wings blackish brown, outer marginal area and cilia pale ochreous. Underside pale whitish ochreous; fore wings with a brown spot at the end of the cell; hind wings with the abdominal area blackish brown; abdomen above and below blackish brown, anal tuft ochreous; legs dark ochreous; tarsi whitish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Kuching, Borneo.

Allied to *E. zeboe*, Moore, from Java.

Euproctis magna.

Somena magna, Swinhoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1891, p. 479.

The type was a female from the Khasia Hills, one of several received from my collector. I have now received two males, which I think should be described.

♂. Paler than the female, the black irrorations on the fore wings less dense, the yellow marginal band narrower and whiter; besides the pale discal line visible in the female, there is a pale inner line, which is acutely bent outwards above the middle, then downwards with an inward bend, ending on the hinder margin not far from the origin of the discal line; the hind wings, with hardly any brownish suffusion, nearly pure white; abdomen with a golden-brown anal tuft.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Dasychira strigata.

Dasychira strigata, Moore, Lep. Atk. p. 58 (1879).

Dasychira niveosparsa, Butler, Ill. Het. v. p. 59, pl. xci. fig. 7 (1880).

The types from Simla and Darjiling, both females, are in the B. M.; the male has hitherto been unknown, but I have lately received both sexes from the Khasia Hills and a male from Masuri, six males in all, and therefore describe it.

♂. Palpi black, whitish at tip; frons, head, thorax above

and below, and legs grey: fore wings with the ground-colour grey, with several transverse, brown, very sinuous lines—first subbasal, second antemedial and double, the space between dark; an ear-shaped brown mark at the end of the cell, with a dark diffused band through it, to the middle of the hinder margin; a duplicate recurved discal line; a sub-marginal lunular line and a marginal line: hind wings orange-ochreous, greyish on outer areas; a discal grey band.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

I have taken the Masuri example as the type; the Khasia Hill examples are, however, identical.

Dasychira magnalia, nov.

♂ ♀. Olive-brown, shining; palpi and frons chestnut-brown; head, thorax, and fore wings dark olive-brown: fore wings with a brown ear-shaped mark on an ochreous ground at the end of the cell; basal, antemedial, and postmedial transverse, blackish-brown, sinuous, and semidentate lines, the first and second erect, the third recurved; a discal, highly sinuous, ochreous line, rather close to the margin; small ochreous marginal lunules: hind wings brown, an indistinct mark at the end of the cell and indications of a discal band. Underside dark brownish grey, tinged with pink; a transverse brown band across the disk of both wings, angled outwardly on the hind wings, which also have a brown spot at the end of the cell; legs black.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Khasia Hills.

Is a distinct and good form, allied to nothing I know of.

Lymantria silca.

♂ ♀. Antennæ ochreous, shafts whitish; palpi whitish, brown on the upperside; head, thorax, and fore wings very pale ochreous buff, very slightly tinged with pink; some brown marks on the costa, very indistinct; a few brownish dots on the outer margin and a few scattered here and there over the surface of the wings; in some examples there is a brown dot at the end of the cell, in one example it is a fairly sized spot: hind wings white, without markings; both wings very thinly clothed, almost semihyaline. Underside white, without markings; legs slightly tinged with ochreous.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{3}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Fergusson Island.

There are three males and a female from Fergusson Island and New Guinea in the B. M. unnamed Lymantrid drawer no. 50.

Family Notodontidæ.

Pydna postrubra, nov.

♂. Antennæ ochreous red, shafts whitish; palpi, frons, body beneath, and legs white, palpi deep black on the upper-side; head, thorax, and fore wings above greyish ochreous, the fore wings minutely irrorated with grey atoms, leaving some pale elongated streaks in the disk and lower portions of the wing; a submarginal row of short black streaks, two or three of them duplicated, all caused by clusters of black scales; abdomen and hind wings dull red, ochreous-tinged; cilia of both wings pale yellow. Underside: wings uniformly pale yellowish white, the space on the fore wings below the median vein of a kind of glazed fawn-colour.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

Sumatra, Solok (*Fruhstorfer*).

Family Geometridæ.

Obeidia lucifera.

Obeidia lucifera, Swinh. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xii. p. 153 (1893).

Obeidia tigridata, Thierry-Mieg, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xliii. p. 20 (1899).

The types are marked "India" in the O. M. I have it in my own collection from Sikkim and the Khasia Hills; Thierry-Mieg describes it from the same localities; Hampson ('Moths India,' iii. p. 309) has sunk it to the Chinese form *tigrata*, Guen., but it has nothing to do with that species.

Sterrha rufula, nov.

♀. Fore wings pale flesh-colour, with the lines deeper tinted; first basal line nearly straight, second median, outcurved at middle; exterior and submarginal lines bent outwards below middle; all the lines diffuse and ill-defined; costa near base deeper coloured; fringe concolorous; hind wings with three indistinct lines. Underside paler; thorax and abdomen like wings; face and vertex dark brown-red.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Labuan, Borneo.

Family Noctuidæ.

Polydesma prasina, nov.

♀. Palpi brown, tips of the joints white; head, thorax, and fore wings bright green, variegated in parts with paler green; reniform and orbicular large and whitish, the former round,

the latter oblong ; a large purplish-brown patch on the costa near the base, its outer margin continued in a brown sinuous line to the hinder margin ; a smaller spot at the middle, its inner edge connected with a transversal sinuous line which touches the inner side or the reniform ; a small spot on costa beyond the middle, continued into a discal sinuous transverse line which skirts the outer edge of a large spot in the disk ; this is followed by a similar line and a submarginal line ; the marginal space inside these two last-mentioned lines black, with a green space running through the lower half ; marginal lunules green : hind wings purple-brown, paling towards the base, with some green submarginal spots and indications of a central band ; cilia of both wings brown, with green spots on fore wings and whitish spots on hind wings : abdomen brown, with green dorsal scales. Underside brown ; fore wings with some whitish marks on the costa ; the space below the median vein whitish and indications of two discal bands on both wings, and a lunular mark at the end of the cell of hind wings ; abdomen and legs ochreous grey ; tarsi brown, spotted with white ; fore legs covered with bright green hairs.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills, Assam.

Nearest to *virens*, Butler.

XII.—*New American Hymenoptera, mostly of the Genus Nomada.* By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Ichneumonidæ.

Porizon Vierecki, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 9 millim. ; wings about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head black, with the orbital margins broadly, the mandibles except tips, and a small triangle on each antero-lateral margin of clypeus yellowish white ; eyes purplish ; black area above clypeus strongly punctured, with a central rounded eminence ; scape swollen, pale ; tinged with ferruginous ; flagellum long, very dark brown ; antennæ 41-jointed ; thorax black, closely punctured ; mesothorax shining, with subdorsal longitudinal depressions ; tegulæ white ; meta-thorax areolate with raised lines. Wings strongly milky, iridescent, nervures white ; stigma triangular, very dark